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SUBGENERA OF *CLADONOTA* STÅL (HEMIPTERA: MEMBRACIDAE), WITH TWO NEW SPECIES FROM MEXICO

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Abstract.—The subgenera of *Cladonota* Stål (Hemiptera: Membracidae: Hysoprorini) are reviewed. The subgenus *Acanthonota* Buckton is a **new synonym** of the subgenus *Lobocladisca* Stål, and the subgenus *Lecythifera* Fowler is reinstated. A key to subgenera of *Cladonota* and a checklist of the 47 valid species are provided. Twenty-four species are referred to different subgenera. Two new species of *Cladonota* are described and illustrated from Mexico: ***C. bulbosa*** and ***C. yucatanensis.***

Abstracta.—Se repasa los subgéneros de *Cladonota* Stål (Hemiptera: Membracidae: Hysoprorini). El subgénero *Acanthonota* Buckton es sinónimo con el subgénero *Lobocladisca* Stål y el subgénero *Lecythifera* Fowler está reinstalado como válido. Se encuentra una clave para los subgéneros de *Cladonota* junto con una lista de las 47 espécies válidas. No hay combinaciones nuevas sino 24 espécies están referidas subgéneros diferentes. Dos nuevas especies de *Cladonota* de México están descritas e ilustradas: ***C. bulbosa*** y ***C. yucatanensis.***

Key Words: Membracidae, *Cladonota*, subgeneric key, Mexico, new species, treehoppers

Members of the membracid genus *Cladonota* Stål (1869c) are among the most ornate of earth's creatures (Figs. 1–6). The genus includes the largest number of species of the Tribe Hypsprorini (Membracinae) yet almost nothing is known of their biology. Funkhouser (1951a) stated the trilobed head (clypeus and two subantennal lobes), ocelli on an imaginary line through the middle of eyes, and free forewings as distinctive generic characters. Peláez (1945a) did a generic study of *Cladonota* (then known as *Sphongophorus* Fairmaire 1846a) for Mexico. McKamey (1998) listed 46 valid species in his catalogue. These species were placed in the genus *Sphongophorus* until McKamey (1997) found *Sphongophorus* to be a junior objective synonym of *Hypsauchenia* Germar (1835a), and McKamey (1997) elevated the subgenus *Cladonota* Stål (1869c) to generic status to accommodate the numerous New World species incorrectly placed in *Sphongophorus*. Fifteeen species of *Cladonota* had never been placed in subgenera (McKamey 1998). The inclusion of the two new species, described below, increases the number of valid species in *Cladonota* to 47.

Three characters appear to be useful for delimiting subgenera within *Cladonota*: (1) the presence or absence of a thorn or knob extension on the posterior margin of the anterior process—10 of the 47 species have a tubercle or thorn on the posterior margin of the anterior process (*Lobocladisca* Stål) as in Figs. 3, 37 species do not (as in Fig. 2); (2) the presence or absence of an intermediate process; 42 of the 47 species have an

intermediate process (as in Fig. 4), five do not (*Falculifera* McKamey) as in Fig. 1; (3) the length of the anterior process when an intermediate process is present; 32 species have an intermediate process and the posterior margin of the anterior process is entire. In sixteen, the anterior process surpasses the intermediate process (*Cladonota* Stål); and in 16 it does not (*Lecythifera* Fowler). Although no subgenus is distinguished by one feature by itself, these distinctions are useful, at least until a cladistic analysis of the species is undertaken.

Goding (1928e) synonymized the subgenus *Lecythifera* Fowler (1894c) with the subgenus *Cladonota* (as *Sphongophorus*) Stål (1869c). Fowler (1894c) had separated *Lecythifera* Fowler from *Cladonota* Stål by the length of the anterior process when an intermediate process is present: in *Cladonota* the anterior process surpasses the intermediate process; in *Lecythifera* Fowler the anterior process does not surpass the intermediate process. The aforementioned features delimit two distinct subgeneric groups. I therefore propose reinstating *Lecythifera* Fowler as a valid subgenus.

Buckton (1903a) created a new subgenus *Acanthonota* to accommodate one new species, *Cladonota livida*. The spatulate anterior process is the only character that separates *livida* from species of the subgenus *Lobocladisca* Stål. I therefore propose *Acanthonota* Buckton (1903a) as a **new synonym** of *Lobocladisca* Stål (1869c).

Key to Subgenera of *Cladonota* (Modified from Fowler (1894c), Buckton (1903a))

1. Pronotum with erect process present at approximately mid length ("intermediate process") in the form of a ball, knobbed extension or erect horn (Fig. 3) 2
– Pronotum without intermediate process (Fig. 1) . . . . . *Falculifera* McKamey
2. Posterior margin of anterior process with small tooth-like extension (Fig. 3) . . . *Lobocladisca* Stål
– Anterior process entire, lacking process on posterior margin (Fig. 2) 3
3. Anterior process does not surpass the intermediate process (Fig. 4) . . . . *Lecythifera* Fowler
– Anterior process surpasses the intermediate process (Fig. 2) . . . . . *Cladonota* Stål

The following are descriptions of two new species of *Cladonota* (*Lecythifera*) from Mexico. As for most species in the genus, host plant data are lacking for these species.

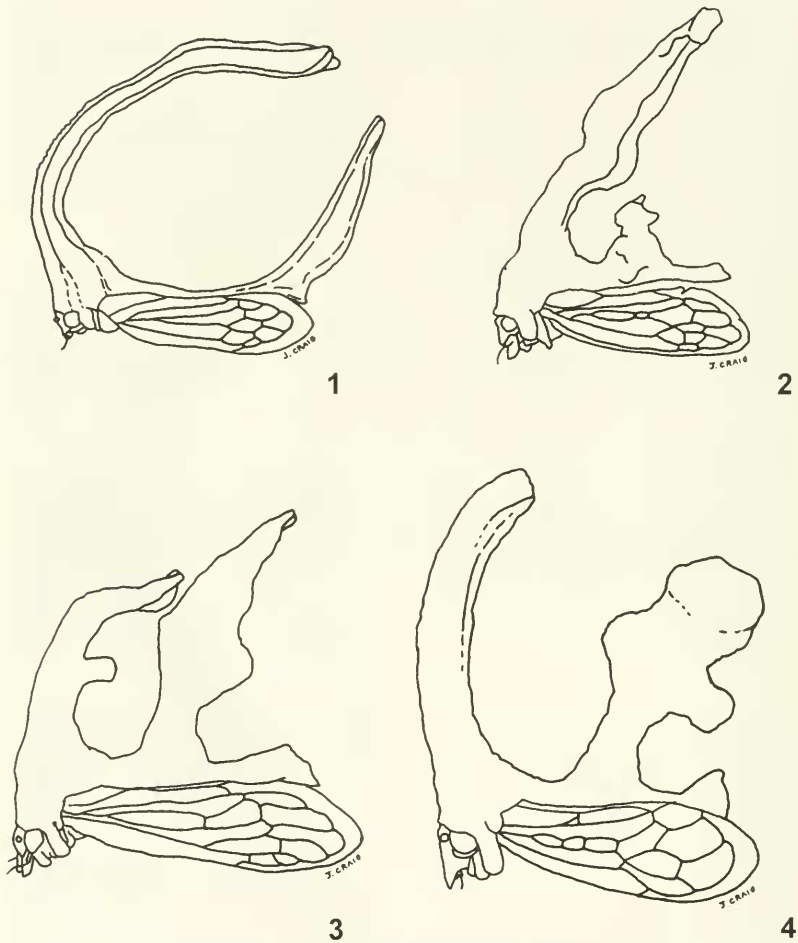
Cladonota (*Lecythifera*) *bulbosa* Flynn, new species

(Figs. 5–7)

Type locality.—MEXICO. Jalisco, 7 km N. Malacque.

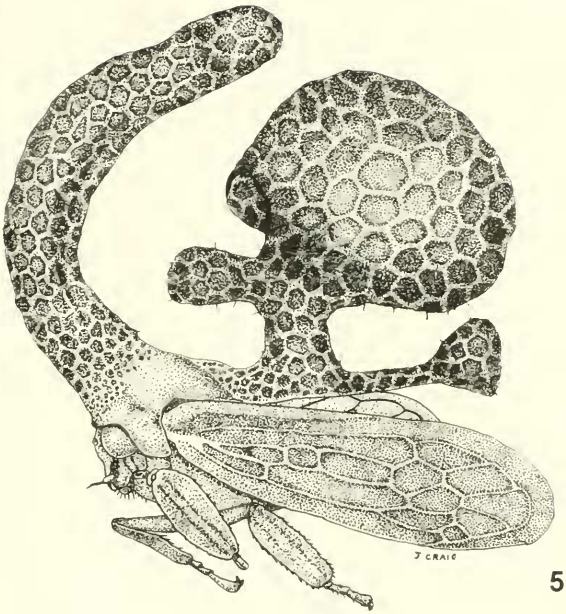
Diagnosis.—*Cladonota bulbosa* is the only species in the genus with a large bulb attached to a stalked intermediate process.

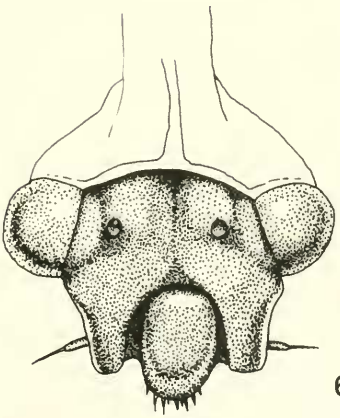
Description.—Female: Unknown. Male: *Head* (Fig. 6): Ocelli closer to eyes than to each other, bisected by an imaginary line that passes through center of eyes; supra antennal lobes elongate, rounded, not attaining apex of clypeus; clypeus nearly twice as long as wide, clypeus apex rounded and pilose. *Thorax:* Pronotum with anterior process arching posteriorly, extending above and nearly touching top of large pronotal bulb of intermediate process, slightly compressed at mid length on posterior face of anterior pronotal process, apex heart shaped and glabrous (Fig. 7); intermediate process with three pronotal bulbs in one plane (Fig. 5): small bulb directed anteriorly, large subspherical bulb directed dorsoposteriorly and a small bulb formed by a constriction on anterior face of large bulb; large bulb approximately 3 times longer (in lateral view) and about 20 times the volume than small basal anteriorly directed bulb of intermediate process; midline of large bulb defined by thin, narrow groove; pronotal surface cancellate—reticulate; humeral angles blunt and obtuse; sparse erect setae on pronotum longer on large posterior pronotal bulb; posterior pronotal process ends in bulb nearly equal in size to small basal posteriorly directed bulb of intermediate process, not attaining apex of forewing. *Forewing:* Coriaceous with broad apical limbus.

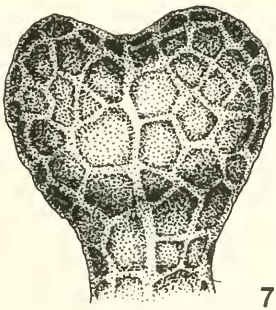


Figs. 1–4. 1, *Cladonota* (*Falculifera*) *apicalis*, habitus, lateral view (*Sphongophorus ballista* redrawn from Peláez 1945a). 2, *C.* (*Cladonota*) *latifrons*, habitus, lateral view (redrawn from Peláez 1945a). 3, *C.* (*Lobocladisca*) *bielavatus*, habitus, lateral view (redrawn from Strümpel 1973a). 4, *C.* (*Lecythifera*) *yucatanensis*, habitus, lateral view.

Color: Head with frontoclypeus reddish brown, frequently covered with white tomentose; eyes brownish yellow. Thorax with anterior pronotal process from metopidium to half length of anterior process brownish yellow; remainder of anterior process to apex and posterior process (posterad of intermediate process) reddish brown; large bulb with sunken surface dark red brown, raised surface black. Fore-







Figs. 5–7. *Cladonota* (*Lecythifera*) *bulbosa*. 5, Habitus, lateral view. 6, Head, anterior view. 7, Detail of apex of anterior pronotal process, dorsal view.

wing reddish brown. Legs: Tibiae brownish yellow; tarsi yellowish. Abdomen: Reddish brown.

Dimensions (mm): Length from anterior margin of eyes to apex of forewing in repose: 5.5–6.5 (holotype: 6.5); height from dorsal margin of eyes to apex of anterior process: 6.0–7.0 (holotype: 7.0); height from posterolateral margin of pronotum to dorsal margin of intermediate process: 4.5–4.9 (holotype: 4.9); width of large pronotal bulb (with small constricted bulb in lateral view): 3.5–4.0 (holotype: 4.0)

Material examined.—Holotype (♂) and three paratypes (♂) from the University of Georgia Entomological Collection are labeled: "MEX. Jalisco 7/km N. Malacque/ 16, 19 July 1990/J. E. Wappes." Holotype male additionally labeled "HOLOTYPE/ Cladonota/bulbosa Flynn" deposited in National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC; two paratypes (♂) additionally labeled "PARATYPE/Cladonota/bulbosa Flynn" deposited in University of Georgia Entomological Collection and one paratype male deposited in author's collection. All type placements are with permission of the University of Georgia Entomological collections.

Distribution.—Mexico.

Discussion.—This new species is closely allied to *Cladonota inflata* (Peláez) and *Cladonota plummeri* (Peláez), each of which also have a large bulb on the pronotal posterior process. *Cladonota bulbosa* differs from the aforementioned species in having the bulbs attached to a stalked vertical process as opposed to lying directly on, or being an extension of, the pronotal posterior process. *Cladontoa bulbosa* is named for the large diagnostic bulb on the intermediate process of the species.

Cladonota (*Lecythifera*) *yucatanensis* Flynn, new species

(Figs. 8–10)

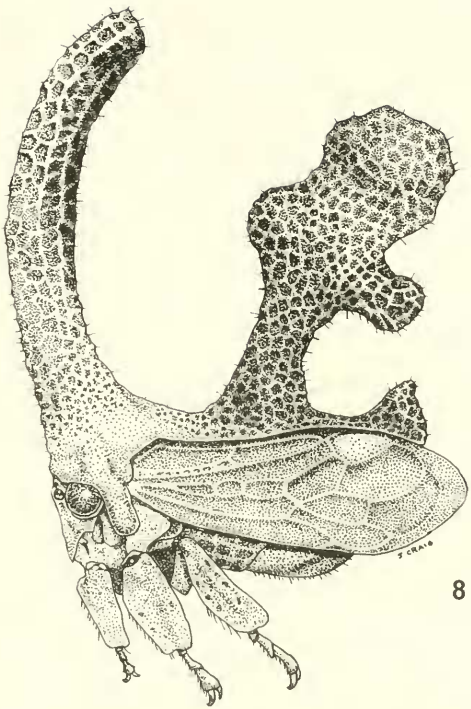
Type locality.—MEXICO: Yucatán, 2 km E. Chichén Itzá.

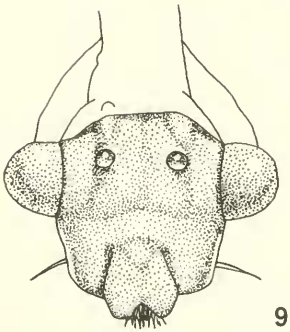
Diagnosis.—*Cladonota yucatanensis* is distinguished by an anterior pronotal process that does not arch posteriorly as far as the base of an intermediate process that has three lobes.

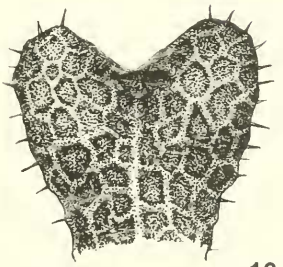
Description.—Male: Unknown. Female: *Head* (Fig. 9): Ocelli on bases directed laterad toward eyes, closer to eyes than each other, situated on an imaginary line that passes through center of eyes; supra-antennal lobes elongate, rounded, not attaining apex of clypeus; clypeus apex truncate, pilose with white tomentose on the underside. *Thorax:* Pronotum with anterior process weakly recurved with trilobed posteriorly directed intermediate process (Fig. 8); base of anterior process tubular with raised cancellate-reticulate surfaces prominent; apex of anterior process expanded, heart-shaped with center deeply cleft (Fig. 10); intermediate process almost equal to height of anterior process with three lobes: one small lobe directed dorsoanteriorly, one small lobe directed ventroposteriorly and large lobe directed dorsoposterorly; lobes cancellate reticulate; pronotal surface cancellate reticulate; humeral angles blunt and obtuse; pronotum covered with short, erect setae on pronotum longer along inferior margin of pronotum; posterior process ends in bulb, raised vertically over half distance to ventroposterorly directed intermediate process bulb, bifurcate on top, not attaining tip of forewings. *Forewing:* Coriaceous with clear cell below knob at tip of posterior process.

Color: Head with frontoclypeus reddish brown grading to dark brown toward metopidium, becoming lighter toward clypeus; ocelli yellowish; eyes brownish yellow with outermost facets reddish. Thorax with pronotum reddish brown, covered in white tomentum; intermediate process darker; raised surfaces reddish brown with deeper surfaces black; tip of anterior pronotal process black. Forewing: Dark reddish brown. Legs: Tibiae brownish yellow; tarsi darker. Abdomen reddish brown with white tomentum.

Dimensions (*mm*): Length from anterior







Figs. 8–10. *Cladonota* (*Lecythifera*) *yucatanensis*. 8. Habitus, lateral view. 9. Head, anterior view. 10. Detail of apex of anterior pronotal process, lateral view.

edge of eyes to tip of the forewing: 6.0; height from top of eyes to apex of anterior pronotal process: 7.0; height from posterolateral margin of pronotum to dorsal margin of intermediate process: 5.6; width across eyes: 1.5.

Material examined.—Holotype (♀) from the University of Georgia Entomological Collection labeled: "MEXICO: Yucatan/2 km E. Chitzen Itza/16 June 1990/R. Turnbow" and additionally labeled: "HOLOTYPE/Cladonota/yucatanensis Flynn," deposited in the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC with permission of the University of Georgia Entomological collections.

Distribution.—Mexico.

Discussion.—*Cladonota yucatanensis* most resembles *Cladonota hoffmanni* (Peláez) but differs in having (1) the apex of the anterior process anterior to, rather than above, the intermediate process and (2) an intermediate process with three lobes (*Cladonota hoffmanni* has four). *Cladonota yucatanensis* is named after the state of the type location.

List of Species of *Cladonota*

The letter suffixes following citation dates are those used in the major bibliographic references for the Membracoidea based on year of citation: Prior to 1956: Metcalf and Wade (1965a); 1956–1980: Deitz and Kopp (1987a); 1981–1987: Deitz (1989a); 1988–1998: McKamey (1998). Synonomies are given for each species, citing the first usage of a name combination. All the subgenera have unique combinations of the features mentioned in the subgeneric review. If each of these features evolved once, some of the subgenera may eventually become synonyms. In the absence of a cladistic estimate for the genus, the subgeneric classification and placements proposed here are expected to be stable. An asterisk (*) indicates species with new subgeneric assignment.

Subgenus *Lobocladisca* Stål (1869c)

bennetti (Kirby). Venezuela, Trinidad.
- *Sphongophorus* (*Lobocladisca*) *bennetti* Kirby 1829a: 20.
- *Cladonota* (*Lobocladisca*) *bennetti* (Kirby); McKamey 1997a: 192.

biclavata (Westwood). Mexico to Panama.
- *Sphongophorus* (*Lobocladisca*) *biclavatus* Westwood 1840a: 432.
- *Centrotus* (*Lobocladisca*) *biclavatus* Westwood; Duncan 1843a: 286.
- *Sphongophorus* (*Lobocladisca*) *guerinii* Fairmaire 1846a: 262.
- *Sphongophorus spatulatus* Fairmaire 1846a: 262.
- *Hysauchenia spatulata* Fairmaire 1846c: 13.
- *Hypsauchenia guerinii* Fairmaire 1846c: 13.
- *Sphongophorus bivexilliffer* Costa 1862: 150; Funkhouser 1951a: 53.
- *Lobocladisca guerinii* Fairmaire; Buckton 1903a: 82.
- *Lobocladisca bivexilliffer* Costa; Buckton 1903a: 82.
- *Sphongophorus* (*Lobocladisca*) *dorsalis* Buckton 1903a: 80.
- *Sphongophorus parvulus* Buckton 1903a: 80.
- *Spongophorus* [sic] *guerini* [sic] Fairmaire; Comstock 1940a: 404.
- *Cladonota* (*Lobocladisca*) *biclavata* (Westwood); McKamey 1997a: 193.

clavaria (Fairmaire). Brazil, Ecuador.
- *Hypsauchenia clavaria* Fairmaire 1846c: 13.
- *Sphongophorus* (*Lobocladisca*) *clavarius* Fairmaire; Stål 1869c: 275.
- *Lobocladisca clavaria* Fairmaire; Buckton 1903a: 82.
- *Sphongophorus clavaria* Fairmaire; Funhouser 1927f: 67.
- *Cladonota* (*Lobocladisca*) *clavaria* (Fairmaire) McKamey 1997a: 193.

**livida* (Buckton). Brazil, Peru.
- *Sphongophorus* (*Acanthonota*) *lividus* Buckton 1903a: 81.

Cladonota livida (Buckton); McKamey 1997a: 190.

lobulata (Stål). Colombia.

Sphongophorus (*Lobocladisca*) *lobulatus* Stål 1869c: 276.

Lobocladisca lobulatus Stål; Buckton 1903a: 82.

Cladonota (*Lobocladisca*) *lobulata* (Stål); McKamey 1997a: 193.

**occidentalis* (Strümpel). Colombia.

Sphongophorus occidentalis Strümpel 1973a: 335.

Cladonota occidentalis (Strümpel); McKamey 1997a: 189.

**orientalis* (Strümpel). Colombia.

Sphongophorus orientalis Strümpel 1973a: 338.

Cladonota orientalis (Strümpel); McKamey 1997a: 189.

rigida (Stål). Colombia.

Sphongophorus (*Lobocladisca*) *rigidus* Stål 1869c: 275.

Lobocladisca rigidus Stål; Buckton 1903a: 82.

Cladonota (*Lobocladisca*) *rigida* (Stål); McKamey 1997a: 193.

spatulata (Fairmaire). Brazil.

Sphongophorus spatulatus Fairmaire 1846a: 262.

Hysauchenia spatulata Fairmaire 1846c: 13.

Spongophorus [sic] *spatulatus* Fairmaire; Funkhouser 1927f: 67.

Sphongophorus (*Lobocladisca*) *spatulatus* Fairmaire; Stål 1869c: 275.

Cladonota (*Lobocladisca*) *spatulata* (Fairmaire); McKamey 1997a: 193.

vexillifera (Goding). St. Vincent Island, W.I.

Sphongophorus (*Lobocladisca*) *vexillifera* Goding 1893b: 53.

Sphongophorus intermedius Buckton 1903a: 80.

Lobocladisca vexillifera Goding; Buckton 1903a: 82.

Sphongophorus (*Lobocladisca*) *vexilliferus* Goding; Metcalf & Wade 1965a: 1384.

Cladonota (*Lobocladisca*) *vexillifera* (Goding); McKamey 1997a: 193.

Subgenus *Falculifera* McKamey (1997)

apicalis (Stål 1869c). Mexico to Panama.

Hypsauchenia balista Amyot & Serville 1843a: 535.

Sphongophorus ballista Amyot & Serville; Fairmaire 1846a: 261.

Sphongophorus (*Sphongophorus*) *balista* [sic] Amyot & Serville; Goding 1930b: 8.

Spongophorus (*Sphongophorus*) *apicalis* Stål 1869c: 273.

Spongophorus (*Sphongophorus*) *amyoti* Metcalf & Wade 1965: 1368 [error].

Cladonota (*Falculifera*) *apicalis* Stål; McKamey 1997a: 192.

**bolivari* (Peláez 1945a). Mexico.

Sphongophorus bolivari Peláez 1945a: 66.

Cladonota bolivari Peláez; McKamey 1997a: 189.

clavigera (Stål 1864a). Mexico to Costa Rica.

Sphongophorus (*Sphongophorus*) *claviger* Stål 1864a: 68.

Sphongophorus (*Sphongophorus*) *clavigerus* Stål; Goding 1893a: 467.

Cladonota clavigera Stål; McKamey 1997a: 192.

**luctuosa* (Peláez 1945a). Mexico.

Sphongophorus luctuosus Peláez 1945a: 68.

Cladonota luctuosa Peláez; McKamey 1997a: 189.

**zeledoni* (Peláez 1967a). Costa Rica.

Sphongophorus zeledoni Peláez 1967a: 209.

Cladonota zeledoni Peláez; McKamey 1997a: 190.

Subgenus *Lecythifera* Fowler (1894c)

**affinis* (Fowler 1894c). Guatemala.

Sphongophorus (*Lecythifera*) *affinis* Fowler 1894c: 29.

Sphongophorus (*Cladonota*) *affinis*

Fowler; Metcalf & Wade 1965a: 1372.

Cladonota (*Cladonota*) *affinis* Fowler; McKamey 1997a: 190.

**brunnea* (Fallou 1890a). Brazil.

Sphongophorus brunneus Fallou 1890a: 354.

Cladonota brunnea Fallou; McKamey 1997a: 189.

bulbosa Flynn, **n. sp.** Mexico.

**championi* (Fowler 1894c). Mexico, Guatemala.

Sphongophorus (*Lecythifera*) *championi* Fowler 1894c: 28.

Sphongophorus (*Cladonota*) *championi* Fowler; Metcalf & Wade 1965a: 1373.

Cladonota (*Cladonota*) *championi* Fowler; McKamey 1997a: 190.

**costata* (Buckton 1903a). St. Vincent Island., W.I.

Hypsoprora costata Buckton 1903a: 61.

Sphongophorus costata Buckton; Funkhouser 1927f: 67.

Sphongophorus (*Cladonota*) *costatus* Fowler; Goding 1928e: 228.

Cladonota (*Cladonota*) *costata* Buckton; McKamey 1997a: 191.

**falleni* (Stål 1862e). Brazil.

Sphongophorus (*Cladonota*) *falleni* Stål 1862e: 24.

Cladonota falleni Stål; Buckton 1903a: 83.

**gonzaloi* (Peláez 1945a). Mexico.

Sphongophorus gonzaloi Peláez 1945a: 68.

Cladonota gonzaloi Peláez; McKamey 1997a: 189.

**hoffmanni* (Peláez 1940a). Mexico.

Sphongophorus hoffmanni Peláez 1940a: 285.

Cladonota hoffmanni Peláez; McKamey 1997a: 189.

**inflata* (Fowler 1894c). Guatemala to Panama.

Sphongophorus (*Lecythifera*) *inflatus* Fowler 1894c: 30.

Sphongophorus (*Cladonota*) *inflatus* Fowler; Metcalf & Wade 1965a: 1374.

Cladonota (*Cladonota*) *inflata* Fowler; McKamey 1997a: 191.

**locomotiva* (Breddin 1901a). Ecuador.

Sphongophorus locomotiva Breddin 1901a: 201.

Sphongophorus (*Cladonota*) *locomotivus* Breddin; Goding 1928e: 228.

Cladonota (*Cladonota*) *locomotiva* Breddin; McKamey 1997a: 191.

**machinula* (Breddin 1901a). Ecuador.

Sphongophorus machinula Breddin 1901a: 201.

Sphongophorus (*Lobocladisca*) *machinulus* Breddin; Goding 1928e: 229.

Cladonota (*Lobocladisca*) *machinula* Breddin; McKamey 1997a: 193.

**pieltaini* (Peláez 1945a). Mexico.

Sphongophorus pieltaini Peláez 1945a: 68.

Cladonota pieltaini Peláez; McKamey 1997a: 189.

**plummeri* (Peláez 1945a). Mexico, Guatemala.

Sphongophorus plummeri Peláez 1945a: 67.

Cladonota plummeri Peláez; McKamey 1997a: 189.

**robustula* (Fowler 1894c). Guatemala to Panama.

Sphongophorus (*Lecythifera*) *robustulus* Fowler 1894c: 29.

Sphongophorus (*Cladonota*) *robustulus* Fowler; Metcalf & Wade 1965a: 1378.

Cladonota (*Cladonota*) *robustula* Fowler; McKamey 1997a: 192.

**siparuna* (Strümpel 1973a). Colombia.

Sphongophorus siparuna Strümpel 1973a: 344.

Cladonota siparuna Strümpel; McKamey 1997a: 190.

yucatanensis Flynn, **n. sp.** Mexico.

Subgenus *Cladonota* Stål (1869c)

albofasciata (Goding 1893b). St. Vincent Island, W.I.

Sphongophorus (*Cladonota*) *albofasciata* Goding 1893b: 54.
Sphongophorus (*Cladonota*) *albofasciatus* Goding 1893a: 467.
Cladonota albofasciata Goding; Buckton 1903a: 83.
Cladonota (*Cladonota*) *albofasciata* Goding; McKamey 1997a: 190.

amazonica (Andrade 1978a). Brazil.
Sphongophorus (*Cladonota*) *amazonicus* Andrade 1978a: 1.
Cladonota (*Cladonota*) *amazonica* Andrade; McKamey 1997a: 190.

atrata (Fonesca 1936a). Brazil.
Sphongophorus (*Cladonota*) *atratus* Fonesca 1936a: 162.
Cladonota (*Cladonota*) *atrata* Fonesca; McKamey 1997a: 190.

cinerea (Fonesca 1933a). Brazil.
Sphongophorus (*Cladonota*) *cinereus* Fonesca 1933a: 445.
Cladonota (*Cladonota*) *cinerea* Fonesca; McKamey 1997a: 191.

crassepunctata (Sakikabara 1971b). Brazil.
Sphongophorus (*Cladonota*) *crassepunctatus* Sakikabara 1971b: 185.
Cladonota (*Cladonota*) *crassecpuntata* Sakikabara; McKamey 1997a: 191.

foliata (Funkhouser 1922a). Brazil.
Sphongophorus (*Cladonota*) *foliatus* Funkhouser 1922a: 1.
Cladonota (*Cladonota*) *foliata* Funkhouser; McKamey 1997a: 191.

**fritzi* (Sakikabara 1976e). Brazil.
Sphongophorus fritzi Sakikabara 1976e: 159.
Cladonota fritzi Sakikabara; McKamey 1997a: 189.

gracilis (Sakikabara 1971b). Brazil.
Sphongophorus (*Cladonota*) *gracilis* Sakikabara 1971b: 187.
Cladonota (*Cladonota*) *gracilis* Sakikabara; McKamey 1997a: 191.

**guimaraesi* (Sakikabara 1981b). Brazil.
Sphongophorus guimaraesi Sakikabara 1981a: 85.
Cladonota guimaraesi Sakikabara; McKamey 1997a: 189.

latifrons (Stål 1869c). Mexico, Guatemala, Brazil.
Sphongophorus (*Cladonota*) *latifrons* Stål 1869c: 274.
Sphongophorus (*Cladonota*) *nodosus* Buckton 1903a: 79.
Sphongophorus inelegans Buckton 1903a: 82.
Sphongophorus nodosis [sic] Buckton; Funkhouser1951a: 54.
Cladonota (*Cladonota*) *latifrons* Stål; McKamey 1997a: 191.

**lopezi* (Strümpel 1973a). Colombia.
Sphongophorus lopezi Strümpel 1973a: 346.
Cladonota lopezi Strümpel; McKamey 1997a: 189.

mirabilis (Fairmaire 1846a). Trinidad, Venezuela, Brazil.
Sphongophorus mirabilis Fairmaire 1846a: 261.
Hypsauchenia mirabilis Fairmaire 1846a: 13.
Sphongophorus (*Cladonota*) *mirabilis* Fairmaire; Stål 1869c: 273.
Cladonota mirabilis Fairmaire; Buckton 1903a: 82.
Cladonota (*Cladonota*) *mirabilis* Fairmaire; McKamey 1997a: 191.

paradoxa (Germar 1821a). Ecuador, Bolivia, Brazil, Argentina.
Membracis paradoxa Germar 1821a: 26.
Hypsauchenia paradoxa Germar 1835a: 231.
Sphongophorus paradoxa Germar; Fairmaire 1846a: 261.
Sphongophorus (*Cladonota*) *paradoxus* Germar; Stål 1869c: 273.
Sphongophorus (*Cladonota*) *facetus* Walker 1858a: 64; Funkhouser 1927f: 67.
Cladonota acetus Buckton 1903a: 82.
Cladonota (*Cladonota*) *paradoxa* Germar; McKamey 1997a: 191.

ridicula (Walker 1858a). Mexico, Brazil.
Sphongophorus ridiculus Walker 1858a: 64.

Sphongophorus (*Cladonota*) *ridiculus* Walker; Stål 1869c: 273.

Cladonota (*Cladonota*) *ridicula* Walker; McKamey 1997a: 191.

rufescens (Fonesca 1933a). Brazil.

Sphongophorus rufescens Fonesca 1933a: 444.

Sphongophorus (*Cladonota*) *rufescens* Fonesca; Metcalf & Wade 1965a: 1378.

Cladonota (*Cladonota*) *rufescens* Fonesca; McKamey 1997a: 192.

**trilobosa* (Fonesca and Diringshofen 1969a). Argentina.

Sphongophorus trilobosa Fonesca and Diringshofen 1969a: 151.

Cladonota trilobosa Fonesca and Diringshofen; McKamey 1997a: 190.

undulata (Walker 1851a). Brazil, Ecuador, Mexico.

Sphongophorus (*Cladonota*) *undulatus* Walker 1851a: 498.

Sphongophorus ludicrus Walker; Stål 1869c: 273.

Cladonota undulatus Walker; Buckton 1901a: 82.

Cladonota ludicrous Walker; Buckton 1901a: 83.

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